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THE BUN, New York City.

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#### The Old Fight.

The deep disappointment which the elec-Ropublicans will not prevent them, of course, from making strenuous efforts to carry West Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama. At the same time, the apologue of the elections in Florida and Georgia is plain. It is the permanence of political forces. It tears down rainbows for both the great parties. It shows that there is no rational ground for the Republicans to exsect conquests in the South. It indicates by the safest analogy that Massachusetts and the Northwest must be left out of account by the Democrats. The old fight is to be fought over on the old ground. New York and Indiana are the centre of that fight, and the thickest of it is right here in the Empire State.

If the County Democrats do their duty New York is all right.

### A Bright October.

The town is now a scene of bustling cellvity. A large part of the richer and more fashionable people may be still at their sountry places, as the many closed and barred residences in the choicer quarters of the city bear witness, but their loss is more than made up in numbers by the visitors who are arriving daily, for already hotels and boarding houses are filling with Strangers attracted hither to witness the Concumbus celebration next week.

Meantime the usual autumnal rush of pualness is increased by the near approach of the great popular demonstrations. The streets are crowded with wagons of merchandlee, the expresses are taxed to their and all the public places afford evidence that the influx of strangers has begun to your in. Many political meetings are ousurring nightly, yet the theatres are prowded as if there were no such distracion of the people from them.

In no past campaign for President was the egular course of business and pleasure so ittle disturbed as it is now by political ext is not affected at all by any such inlacnces. The volume of trade is probably is large this October as it would have been f an election for President were not so near hand. Commercial travellers report hat their enterprise is not checked the compaign. At no past time was labor so generally employed and well paid. In all directions manuacturing industries are active, and the resperity of the people is manifested in Le volume of trade, the increase of savtigs bank deposits, the paying off of farm nortgages, and the steady progress of biprovements.

To-day the United States of all the counries of the world in the most prosperous. a Europe, in England more especially, muht and anxious forebodings as to the mainess and ladustrial future prevail. Here re see only buoyancy and hopefulness.

This is a cituation of the republic over thich every man and every woman can recice without regard to differences of politial opinion and desire. Happy are the cople who can argage in the discussion of official ouestions and who can approach Leir settlement without being diverted rom the sole consideration of great prinelt is relatively to the past, and they do ot need instruction on that point from ampaign orators. The time is not opporune for provoking discontent; and hence he People's party, a party whose only posible reason for existence would be popular ebellion against existing conditions, is saulfestly becoming a feeble faction, even 1 the States where once it was most hopeal of success. Its decline from this time orth until the 8th of November is likely to

e stendy. This extraordinary calmness of the Demcratic people in a campaign for the laction of a President, however, does not idicate any decline in the strength of olitical conviction. It simply means that wir minds are occupied with a great and refound principle of republican governsent which is apart from their immediate eifish interests, and, therefore, induces in bem calm determination rather than exlosive demonstrations of passion. They o not need the usual campaign stimulaion to increase their resolute purpose to oto against the political heresy which is spreased in the Force bill.

Having made up their minds what to do. nd having determined to do it, the Democsoy await calmly the 8th of November to colare their will at the polls and destroy monster.

## An Inland Coast Waterway.

The proposal to establish an inland watermy between the Atlantic coast cities is ace more under consideration. In its amlest form such a route would extend roin Massachusetts Bay to Texas, makig use of sounds and bayous as well as of misting canals as far as possible. This form the enterprise contemplates the cutting three new canals, through Cape Cod. faryland, and the Florida peninsula; nd as its expense would mount into the undred millions, it is not likely to find syor at present. A modified plan would egin at New York and end at Charleston. s described by Capt. McConkle of the past and Geodetic Survey, the line, passin through Raritan Bay and the Raritan liver to New Brunswick, and thence brough the existing canal to Bordentown, rould proceed down the Delaware to Delarare City, thence through the canal to thesapeake Bay, and so on to Norfolk. ere it would take the Southern River and he Albemarlo and Chesapeake Canal, North anding River, Currituck Sound, and the forth River to Albemarle and Pamilico ounds, and so on to Moorehead City. A auterate amount of dredging and cutting could open a series of inlets to Cape Fear liver, and from this latter point Charleston rould be gained in the same manner, alhough at this final part of the route there

night have to be a resort to the open sea ess at a very large expense. Whatever the merits of this inland water- not being made by the Republican mana- every style to a greater or less degree is

way on its commercial side, the proposition that the Government should construct it on account of its advantages for coast deence can hardly be maintained. For the latter purpose the object apparently would be to transfer the war ships that happen to be in one port to the defeace of another where the enemy had concentrated his fleet. The only vessels worth sauch consideration is such a case are armorolada and torpedo boats. The former could not pass through the canals already described without a deepening and enlarging of them that would be enormously expensive; and the same is true of other waterways forming a part of the proposed route. It would doubtless be far cheaper to construct and lay up in ordinary monitors or other coast defence vessels for each principa port. Besides, vessels of that character ought to be able to put out to sea to the relief of a threatened port, and fight the enemy if encountered on the way.

As to torpedo boats, while such an inland waterway would undoubtedly be favorable to their concentration at a threatened port. a still better and more expeditious plan is to transfer them by railroad. Every port that runs the slightest risk of attack by a hostile fleet is now connected with its neighbors by rail. The French years ago successfully experimented in the transfer of torpedo boats over land, and with sultable trucks the operation could be performed with great facility. Certainly it would be uscless to resort to the expense of an inland waterway for the simple purpose of transferring light-draught vessels of this class in time of war.

Whoily different, of course, are the commercial considerations involved in the proposed inland waterway. That it would stimulate local trade may be conceded. It might also have some value in allowing such trade to go on when the coast was infested by an enemy's cruisers. But it is hardly to be supposed that a coast like ours could long be blockaded, while railways would still be available for the transfer of freight which in times of peace goes by water as a cheaper form of transportation.

The conclusion must be that the commercial value of such a waterway is alone worth the attention of Congress. The primary source of defence for the Atlantic ports is that of fixed forts and submarine mines. A complete system for this purpose is now in course of development. In a few cases, like those of Portland, Boston. and New York, it is desirable, either from itnest to meet the demands upon them, the openness of the roadstead or for other reasons, to supplement the fixed by floating defences, including floating batteries, monitors, and torpedo boats. But these last should be provided as permanently belonging to the port. Certainly such a provision could be made more economically than by constructing an interior waterway for transferring battle ships for harbor defence from one port to another. All this, stement. So far as appears on the surface, however, bears only on a single part of the subject, and leaves untouched the question of the value of the proposed waterway as a business enterpriso.

### Political Conditions in New York.

New York, with her thirty-six electoral votes trembling in the balance until they decide the result, is the most important of the States in a Presidential contest, and, at the same time, the one whose politics are least thoroughly and least generally understood. To correctly comprehend the existing and determining political conditions here it is necessary to examine, first, the sources of Democratic strength. and second, the sources of Republican strength.

In the former category there is first to be onsidered the great metropolitan cities of New York and Brooklyn, on both sides of the great bridge, together with the outlying counties of Queens, Richmond, and Westchester, which vote in sympathy with the two cities in which their material interests centre, and from which they draw their political inspiration. This section of the State is strongly Democratic, and it is only when the voters of it are distracted by factional differences that the Democratic lpler of government by an untoward majority hereabouts is seriously cut down. conomic situation. Undoubtedly the main | The five counties named are usually coneason why this cumpaign is proceeding sidered good for 80,000 Democratic majority, quality, which makes known to us the man fith a quietness so unprecedented is that the on a full vote. They gave to Mr. Hill in itizens are not thus harasted. They know lass and to Mr. FLOWER in 1891, both as tively attracted, fascinated, or repelled. heir own condition as it is at present, and candidates for Governor, the majorities In Mr. Mallock's view the pleasure, the

following:	1891. Plouer.	1888, II
New York	59,502	69,1
Kings		14,1
Richmond	1,604	1,2
Queens	2,005	1.7
Westchester	1,831	5
	-	1
Totale	82,922	86.7

Union and harmony, energetic work. vigor, confidence, and enthusiasm; in the metropolis.acquiescence in the management of the regular Democratic organization and severance from Republican entanglements-these are the elements necessary to keep the Democratic majority in the five counties named, at the flood. Not one is lacking this year. So much for the sources of Democratic strength in New York.

Republicans in New York predominate in the small towns and cross-road hamlets. They are intrenched in the voting precincts which are remote from points of ordinary communication; they are addressed by weekly instead of daily papers, and constitute the electoral majority in regions reached by farm wagons instead of cars and wherein attendance at the polling place requires a journey instead of, as here,

a trip around the corner. The number of voting places in New York State varies from time to time. Last year there were 5,302 election districts, and in the 3,470 outside of the five metropolitan counties, Mr. F SETT carried a majority. particularly in the smaller towns. Below we give the vote of a dozen towns in various parts of the State typical of the others:

Tora	I lower.	Fancis	Clave-	Marri
Lisbon, St. Lawrence.	120 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	600	187	781
Denmark, Lowis	CESTON SERVICES	872	168	44
Poland Chautauqua		277	82	341
Georgetown, Madison.	. 70	154	82	24
Wilmington, Essex	. 29	5-1	29	140
Angelica, Allegany		230	148	33
Covington, Wyoming.	. 47	174	57	281
Half Moon, Baratoga	450	488	467	550
Brownsville, Jefferson.	. 818	430	284	483
Hampton, Dclaware	. 87	276	91	821
Napoli, Cattaraugus	. 68	158	71	184
Bangor, Franklin	. 117	389	126	500
Starkey Yates	252	461	251	526

The totals show that while the Democratic vote was almost identically the same in the two years compared, 20 per cent. of the Republicans did not go to the polls on the contest of a year ago. Such indeed is the political problem which constantly confronts, perplexes, and in general overpowers the Republicans of the State of New York: how to "get out" their full party vote. It is latent, backward, inaccessible. and difficult to interest, and a high pressure of enthusiasm and excitement, strenuous and skilful appeals to party loyalty. and the incessant and well-directed labors of speakers, editors, canvassers, and politioal missionaries are all necessary for the task. At this moment such efforts are

gers, and from present appearances the full Republican vote in the interior counties of New York will not be cast this year.

Distinct from the metropolitan districts, where the Democrate get their majorities. and from the small townships which constitute the great Republican reserve, there are a dozen or more populous and thriving cities which receive the especial care of the compaign managers, but which do not ususally affect seriously the result. The Democratic vote in these cities varies slightly: the Republican vote, as cisewhere, is difficult, except in campaigns of great vigor and activity, to be brought to the polls. The vote cast in these cities for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1888 and for Mr. FLOWER

in 1991 was as follows:	
Cleveland, 1888.	Flower, 18
Puffalo21,615	22,4
Albany 18,259	12.4
Rochester	10.7
Troy 8,363	8,0
Byracqse 7.782	9.0
Uties 4,963	4.5
Pinghamton 8.242	8.4
Elmira 8,741	8,6
Oswero 2.497	2.4
Penghkeepsie 2,377	2,3
Fobenectady 2.099	2.4
Plattsburgh 1,130	1,1
Totals82,075	72.9
Totals	1.777

	Barrison, 1888.	Famett, 18
Baffalo	28,330	21,
Boebester	14,040	12.
Syracuse	11,197	9.
Albany	10,828	8.
Trey	6,650	5,
Utica	4,890	4,
Bingbamton	3,886	8,
Elmira	2,939	8,
Poughkaspale	2,706	3.
Oswego	2,581	3.
Schenectady	2,206	1.
Platteburgh	1.286	

In the election of a year ago Mr. FLOWER received three-tenths of one per cent. more han a majority of the vote of the State HARRISON in 1888 got 49.10 of the total vote, against 49.01 for CLEVELAND. In the same election HILL received 49.37, against 47.92 for MILLER. To win New York the Democrats must

preserve their normal majority in New York city and Brooklyn. To win New York the Republicans must

ret out to the last man their vote in the interior. When both parties succeed in their eforts the State is desperately and uncomfortably close. When either fails, the other carries it. Such is the situation, such are

the conditions, and such are the political

#### Is the Style the Man?

requirements in the Empire State.

The aphorism that the style is the man, in the sense that is generally ascribed to it. is by no means justified by facts. Not a few accomplished men of letters, who when they write seem actuated by a keen sense of responsibility, and whose writings are truly edifying, have been far from exemplary in their lives. Do as I preach, not as I do, is said to have been the admonition of a conscience-stricken divine, and the same injunction might appropriately come from masters of the written word. Mr. W. H. MALLOCK, however, in an article contributed to the New Review, contends that the aphorism in question is commonly misunderstood, and that its author gave the word "style" a different definition from that which it usually bears. Correctly de-fined, and distinguished from the elements of mere literary effectiveness, the style, Mr. Mallock thinks, does indeed reveal

The discrimination which Mr. MALLOCE insists that we should make is between the product of deliberate expression and the outcome of unconscious disclosure. Technical excellence in diction and arrangement, felicity in the turning of phrases, adroitness in the conduct of sentences, everything, in short, that constitutes literary skill, simply enables us to recognize the man of letters, and does not necessarily throw any light upon the man's character, upon his personality. Style, on the other hand, according to the proposed definition, is not a literary quality at all; it is a human himself, and through which we are instincindifference, or distaste with which we read writer, so far as the impression of his personality is concerned, is pro-duced in just the same way as the corresponding feeling is produced in us by the company of a man. It is well known that we may listen to a man with interest if he tells us important news, and yet all the while we may be conscious that his presence is an offence to us. Another man may tell us a mere succession of trifles, and yet he may captivate us, and we shall think his company charming. The same is the case with style in the sense which Mr. MALLOCK gives the word. What primarily attracts or repels us in it is the persona qualities in the writer, which by means of his style he impresses on us. These are qualities of temperament, of morals, of tastes, of sympathies, of experience, of social associations and prejudices, and of personal breeding and deportment-above all, of deference or of familiarity, of case or

stiffness toward the reader. Mr. MALLOCK exemplifies what he means by taking an occasion when some one familiar thing, such as a man, has to be mentioned. For man as a word there are numerous synonymes, and each of many writers might select a different one, might speak of a human being as a gentleman, an old boy, a chap, an immortal soul, or even bloke. All these synonymes would be familiar, so the selection would depend not on the writer's command of language, but on his feelings, his mood, his good or bad breeding. The selection, however, affects us like the tone of a voice in speaking. It reveals to us something about the writer personally which attracts or repels us. THACKERAY is cited as a remarkaable example of the power of style, coexisting indeed with literary skill, yet distinguished from it. With regard to the literary excellence of THACKERAY'S WORK there is no dispute. It is generally acknowledged that his English was singularly With regard to his style, on the other hand, there is no such agreement. To some it is delightful and captivating; others are repelled and affronted by it. The color of his style was affected, not only by his attitude toward the thing or persons he is dealing with, but also by his attitude toward the reader. Mr. MALLOCK thinks that THACKEBAY is a man always by deliberate choice in contact with company he thinks a little too good for him, and he assumes that his reader is a person in the same position. He takes for granted that between them there is an identity of circumstances and ideas, and, consequently, a familiar understanding. For the purpose of this discussion it is immaterial whether this behavior is ingratiating or the reverse to any particular reader; the point is that

it gave a marked quality to THACKERAY'S

style. Mr. MALLOCK is convinced that

affected by a similar cause. It im-plies some personal attitude on the part of the writer toward the reader; some assumption with regard either the reader's social position, or to his education, or to his capacities; and it betrays the consequent temper in which the writer accosts or addresses him. We all know, when a man speaks to us, how much the pleasure with which we listen to him depends on the opinion which his manner leads us to form of him, and still more on the opinion which it indicates he has formed of us. Mr. MALLOCK insists that

with the style of a writer the case is just the same. Suppose, however, that we admit the propriety of the definition that style is an inadvertent disclosure of temperament and character, does it follow that the process is unaffected by literary skill? On the contrary, Mr. Malbock contends that the possession of literary skill makes the unconscious disclosure of character more easy and frequent, just as self-nossession and practice in conversation make the revelation of character more complete. If a man be put among company to which he is unaccustomed, or whose language he talks imperfectly, much of his character will be hidden under the veil of shyness. The same thing, it is contended, holds good (within certain limits) as to writing. The more at ease the man is in writing, the more inevitably and fully he will reveal his character.

There is, of course, one kind of writing in which the writer's personality is studiously disguised and scarcely distinguishable. Mr. MALLOCK does not overlook the exception. but particularly refers to the writing of unsigned articles in newspapers. Here the writer is writing not on behalf of himself, but of an institution having a definite place and programme, and consequently a style of its own, which the writer adopts, like the intonation which a priest adopts at mass.

We quote from a speech delivered in Fanoull Hall by the Hop. WHITELAW REID: "There is one party that has nothing to come that says what it means. It has nominees who are not afraid of its principles."

What party is this, Mr. REID? Is it the party whose principle is the Force bill? Is it the party which has nominated candidates who are afraid to say that they are in favor of the Force bill?

Herr LIEBENECHT, the leader of the Socialists in Germany, made a remarkable speech the other day to his French brothers at the International Congress in Marseilles. After returning thanks for the cordial welcome which the German delegates received. M. LIEBENECHT said:

"We know that this explosion of international sympathy and enthusiasm is not addressed to us person ally, but to the party which we represent, and which sent us here. I now stand among you to shake your hands in the name of the German proletariat. For So cialists there is no question of nationality. We only know two nations, the nation of the capitalists and the form the single nation which is opposed to that other nation which is one and the same in all countries

"Between Frenchmen and Germans there is a wide river of blood. We are innocent of that blood. It was our enemies who shed it, and that river of blood marks no frontier of batred for us. We are ready to give the last drop of our blood for the cause of socialism, and we will continue the struggle for emancipation until "Make the democratic and social republic, and then

the question of Alsace-Lorraine will settle itself. War can never settle it, because war makes no vistors: it only makes victims. Suppose that you should recap ture Alazce and Lorraine. In ten years the battle would be renewed, and the question would be up again. The triumph of socialism in France and Germany can alone settle that question."

If the chief idea of socialism is to discard all sentiment of nationality, the sooner it becomes generally understood the worse for the socialistic party.

We take this interesting extract from our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Chicago Tribune:

"Wasningron, D. C., Oct. 4.-Little use is being made of any issue save the Force bill by the Dem Congressional Committee, especially in the South."

There is no other issue to make use of. It keeps the South solid. It is bringing about absolute Democratic unity in the North. Excursuses into the tariff and the currency ion't count. The heart and meat of the campaign is the Force bill. It was meant to secure permanent Republican supremacy. It is going to insure the triumph of Democracy and sound constitutional principles in this CADAVSA.

No Force bill! No Negro Domination! The people of the United States are going to put that cry into effect

# ME. CLEVELAND'S OPINION.

# The Campaign is Rushing to Success.

From the Kansus City Times.

New York, Oct. 4.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon I sent up my card as the representative of the Kansus City. fince. The answer, in charge of a grinning darky, came trippingly back:

"Mr. Cleveland says come right up," The ex-President sat across the room, with his back to the window. He at once arose. "The Kaness Chi Name has been so consistently and so long my friend that I felt that I must certainly see its representative,"

"Can you say anything as to Democratic condition in

the country at large as well as here which the Missonri and Kansas people would like to hear " I saked. "There should be and could be a great deal said." he answered smiling. "which good Americans and Democrats in Missouri and Kansas, as everywhere else, would be glad to hear. I am not perhaps the best one to say these things, but I come fresh from the furnace of this morning's meeting in the Academy, and the tingling sensation of the enthusiasm which abounded there is with me yet. My knewledge of conditions outside of New York is limited, and is, of course, by report. These, however, are favorable to the party in the highest degree. It seems to me it was never in so sure a course to win. There is, as well as men can foreshadow or foresee, no possible doubt or misgiving of the Democracy carrying New York, and the truth is, we all look for national success, and make ne doubt but it is on its certain way to success."

## Experience With a Swindler.

From the Cambon Daily Telegram. The New York World's campaign fund to educate the West on tariff reform has not grown rapidly of late. A few other country editors were beguiled into aiding it by soliciting subscriptions, but when it leaked out that the crafty editor of the World had made a contract whereby he was to print several million copies of his paper in foreign languages, and to distribute them through the West and Northwest as the means whereby educational tariff reform was to be presented, a star ting inkewarmness on the part of the country editors became apparent, one of the Western papers respond-ing to his circu'ar in an editorial saying that it "would prefer to aid in purchasing a rope to hang the editor of the great fake journal rather than to assist in circulat-ing it in that vicinity, and that if the National Demo-cratic Committee proposed to invest any of their money in that way they would be ignominiously de-feated, as they deserved to be: money in that way they would feated, as they deserved to be."

School Teachers Get Their Pay. The public school teachers received their salaries yesterday for september at the Comptroller's office. Usually they do not get their pay until the 15th of the month, but Comptroller Myers decided to let them have it in time for the Columbus celebration.

## In Town.

From the London Figure.
They had no "partings in the wood."
No "meetings in the hawtherns labe,"
"Esside the san "they never atood.
Nor "watched the sunsat after raim."
Their painway was the busy street.
Their trysting place the office stair.
The wall is new boy more complete.
Did never visit mortal pain.

And why should rustic love alone
He decked with all postic art?
These duit, gray city walls here known
The heating of a nation's heart.
The heating of a nation's heart.
The secret of each soul is dumby
Yet still at times a radiant globy
Across their way worn lives may come.

And these, my happy lovers, knew Hard toil, small wage, and scanly fare; The saves they saw wage, and scanly fare; But love made gladness were time, But love made gladness was fine. Bloom Was sweet to her as thrush's song; Her face that passed the open deer yor him made sunshine all day long.

PROM A BURINGS POINT OF YIEW. What a Great Celebration Bees for a City Through the Vietnes It Brans. Though a celebration like the Columbus pa-

rade, the Washington Centennial, and similar

such an occasion has a commercial value which no European city overlooks. It is only recently that the business importance of a great public festivity has been duly estimated by Americans. The commercial import even of the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia in 1876 was hardly ecognized outside of hotel men, cab men, and the manufacturers of popcorn and dealers in peanuts. The Chicago people were the first America to recognize the great value to everybody of such a public adver-tisement to a city. They showed their appreciation of it by subscribing liberally to the preliminary expense fund, a good part of which was expended in Washington to help the Chicago project along, and they indicated one of the ways in which they expected to get their money back by promptly raising the price of town lots as soon as Congress had voted in favor of giving the Fair to their city. A man who recognizes the value of advertising in his own special business seems usually to overlook the fact that a general advertisement of himself and every one else in the place where he lives benefits them all, and that the coming of a throng of people helps all the business interests of a city and profits others than those directly aided by the sum paid to them during the stay of the visitors.

The people of New York city can figure up what they will have lost through the action of the majority of Congress in giving the Fair to Chicago when they see the business results of the few days of the Columbus celebration in New York. The magnitude of even the direct expenditure is duly estimated by but few business men. Within cheap travelling radius of New York city the country is so thickly settled that any celebration of public importance in New York is sure to attract hundreds of thousands of visitors from the country. The railroads make a low excursion rate, which brings the rural towns near to New York, because most of the people from these places who take advantage of the excursions count only the cost in money and not in time, for to them the railroad ride is an enjoyment which they do not like too short.

A cheap railroad excursion rate and a pub lie attraction in New York which will bring people here is equivalent to more than doubling the buying population of New York for the time being without increasing at all the number of places at which things can be bought. Even were the prices for goods higher in New York than in the average country town-and they are not-the differences in fashions. styles, newness, and general appearance would induce nearly all visitors from the country to buy their clothes and like articles in New York instead of obtaining them through their local merchants. It is with somewhat the same feeling that the women of many families which go abroad buy their gowns in Paris, and the men their clothes in London, irrespective of the difference in cost, chiefly to have it known that they wear Paris

gowns and London clothes. Some of the railroads have recognized this tendency of people in the country to make their purchases in New York, and have taken advantage of it to run excursions to this city at times, which they take care shall become generally known, which are the usual shopping seasons for the districts whence excursions are made. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad has been in the habit of doing this for some years, and the custom of making such excursions has become so general that about half of the buying population of some of the towns along that road go on them. Pennsylvania this custom has developed still more, until almost every woman in the State has shopped some time or other at Wansmaker's, and has bought candy to take home to her children at the well-known place nearby on Chestnut street.

The lack of money to pay railroad fare, and

the absence of a sufficient excuse for a trip are the only obstacles which prevent a great part of the American public from spending most of their time in travelling. Every public celebration tends to diminish both of these hindrances. It means a cheap excursion rate on the railroads, a holiday from work at home and an excellent excuse to come to New York Every branch of business in New York profits by such an influx. not only during the period for which the celebration lasts, but for months and years afterward. The waves of profit come from it like the swell from an ocean steamship, big at first and decreasing afterward only by alow degrees.

At the time of the Christian Endeavor Convention many shopkeepers complained that looking around and pricing articles, but that they bought very little. They would take any number of samples, but the purchases were few. They did not consider how many orders by mail they might receive in after months as a result of the distribution of these samples. and how the business of New York jobbers and wholesale men might be increased by the demand for the goods of which specimens had been taken. The complaints from some of these stores came from a misapprehension of the difference between the rural tuyer and the New York buyer. Women in the country do not buy so many gowns as women in the city, and they spend more time deliberating and consulting over those they purchase. A new gown in a rural neighborhood is a family and society affair, and the other members of the sowing circle to which the purchaser belongs would be likely to feel hurt if they were not consulted before the material for the dress was ordered, and if they had not seen the samples and bitten them to see how the threads last. At all events the profit of the orders these shopkeepers received from Christian Endeavorers was so much extra gain from their usual trade, as many of the purchases would naturally have been made from places like Chicago, Minneapolis, and Denver, if the attraction of the Convention and the cheap railroad rates had not induced the visitors to come to New York.

Aside from this advantage to general trade. it would be interesting for any one to figure out the direct benefit of a public celebration drawing visitors to the city. Railroads profit by it, and a good part of the money which they earn goes to residents of New York city. The theatres gain largely by it, for in proportion to their numbers many more visitors than resi dents of New York go to the theatre. The hotels make money through entertaining the excursionists. The cigar stores, the sulpons. the restaurants, the clovated roads, street cars, and cabs bring in more money to their owners, because the pounts, in greater or less degree, must smoke, eat, drink, and go about. Carpenters and other mechanics are employed at increased wages, for overtime and extra work. The fireworks men increase their sales. The candy and toy shops do a good business. More copies of the newspapers are sold. Even the doctors and lawyers benefit through the visitors. because there there must be a few sick people in the big crowd, and there are almost always some lawsuits as the result of accidents.

A big excursion to New York is a good thing for everybody here, as well as for all the visitors who come. It ramifies everywhere and brings increased knowledge, the pleasure of a vacation, and, indirectly, a rest to people who come and to people who live here alike.

#### Distance Travelled in Dancing. From Our Homestead.

An average waits takes a dancer over about three-quarters of a mile. A square dance makes a in cover half a mile. A girl with a well filled pregramme travels thus in one evening: Twelve walters, nine miles; four other dances, at a half mile spices, which is bardly a fairly big estimate, two miles more; the ntermission stroll and the trips to the dress ne room to renovate her gown and complexion, half a mile grand total, eleven and a ball miles.

Rid vonrasif of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old estab-lished curative for coughs, sees threat, and pulmonary

FOR CHIEF JUDGE

The Court of Appeals and the Bleette Francis M. Finch, Rep. Charles Andrewa, Rep. Burns W. Peckham, Dem John Clinton Gray, Dem. Denns O'Brien, Dem. Robert Earl, Dem. Isaac H. Maynard.

The seven gentlemen above named constitute at present the Court of Appeals in this State. Judge Ruger, the former Chief Justice. having died, Judge Earl is temporarily filling his place until at next month's election a new Chief Justice shall be chosen. Until one is elected and qualifies, Judge Earl will act and then will resume the place now filled by the Governor's appointment of Judge Maynard. whose commission terminates on Dec. 31, 1892. The suggestion continues to be made that the Democratic State Committee at its adourned meeting should, in conformity with the authority given it by the regular February Convention in Albany, fill the vacancy so arising by the nomination of Judge Charles Anfrews. The reasons advanced in support of

this course are these: First-Judge Andrews is the senior Judge of the Court of Appeals tribunal as constituted by the constitutional amendments of 1839. having been elected in 1870 along with Judges Church, Folger, Allen, Grover, Rapallo, and the senior Feckham. All of these named are dead. (Judge Church died in 1880, Judge Folger and Judge Allen in 1878, Judge Grover in 1875, Judge Grover in 1875, Judge Rapalio in 1887, and Judge Peckham in 1873.) He is, therefore, under judicial usage in the line of regular promotion to the Chief Justiceship.

Second—Judge Andrews was elected for the term he is now serving as Democratic nominee iJudge Rapallo being his colleague on the ticket; in 1884, a Presidential year. Both parties united in their support.

Third—At the last election, that of 1890, for Court of Appeals Judge, the Republicans endorsed and supported a Democratic nominee, Robert Earl.

dorsed and supported a Democratic numinee, liohert Earl.
Fourth—Gov. Flower being a Democrat, and having the filling of the vacanev caused by Judge Andrews's promotion, his election would keep the political repesentation as it is at present, whereas should the Republicans, as they propose, nominate Supreme Court Judge Martin of Binghamton and succeed in electing him, the Republican representation would be increased to three, and either one of the four Democratis would have a determining vote. As an amendment to the State Constitution to be voted on next month, proposes to remit the settlement of all contested election cases to the courts, henceforth many political questions would necessarily be brought before that tribunal.

COL BULLITY EXPLAINS.

# His Wedding, His Finances, and His Carees -Now in New York,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My attention has just been called to an article written to the New York newspapers by Louisville correspondents in regard to my marriage, and, while the press has been exceedingly kind to me, it gives me no right to complain.

But, while I feel highly honored with the association of my name with so distinguished a lady, who has since become my wife. I was in hopes this would put all matters to rest. But it seems they have not done so, and have gone into my official character while Collector

gone into my official character while Collector of the Port of New Orleans under the appointment of President Lincoln.

In my official capacity I rendered my accounts twenty-five years ago, making charges for extra services, which were endorsed by the Hon. Remp Goodloe, then the adviser of the Government and my legal adviser. Those accounts were returned after a lapse of a quarter of a century as disallowed. In the mean time, Mr. Goodloe, the representative of the Government and my attorney, died and all my vouchers were destroyed by fire. Of course, the contest with our great Government was too great for a contest. Having no recourse, rather than have any further annoyance I paid the claim some months ago, against the wishes of my attorney.

May I hope this will put to rest all gossip upon this score.

against the wisnes of my attorney.

May I hope this will put to rest all gossip upon this score.

In regard to the "anti-nupital" contract, it was made at my suggestion, and no honorable man could have done otherwise.

In regard to my having jost all my property, it is not true, though my interests were well shaken by a cruel war, and, if it is of any importance for the public to know, it gives me pleasure to say I have enoughleft, upon which I have always lived as a gentleman.

The press have been very generous to me, except in the exaggeration of our ages. It is conceded all the world over that a woman is no older than she looks or a man any older than he feels.

Behind the press, however, there are a certain miserable, envious, jealous set, who have done and said many things unworthy of a noble woman or a brave man.

With much regret I am compelled to appear before the public, which gives me and mine sorrow.

All I ask is to render unto Cesar all those

all I ask is to render unto Cesar all those hings which rightfully belong to Casar.

New York, Oct. 8. Cuthbert Bullity.

IF HE DOESN'T RESPOND TO THIS,

Write to the Hon. Sol Berliner, the Lamber Clab, 8 West Twenty-ninth Street.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Nevarvue Club of First avenue has a chowder party next week to College Point, and we are trying to get some prominent gent to accom- Japan and the Pacific Ocean. written to Gray Buzzards and invited Mr. Cleveland, but fear he will not show up. How we would like to catch on to that Mr. Berliner of whom The Sun has been telling. If you will give us his address in your paper we will send him an invite. Mike McCannon, Treasurer, says he is too fresh. I think myself he is a little new, but, all the same, we would like to have him for our chowiler. have him for our chowder.

J. Flanigan, Secretary.

New York-The Sun's Guide Book.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having procured and examined a copy of "THE SUN's Guide to New York," I am prepared to say, very truthfully, that I think it is a work of

at least, if not every individual, should have a copy of the same. The man who owns, or rather has one at car. or on board of a ship, steamboat, or anywhere else, and see the great city, just as it stands, with all its railroads, streets, avenues. squares, parks, reservoirs, and all of its great

buildings that cover Manhattan Island to the water's edge on all sides. The first twenty-eight pages are very interesting to read. The facts therein set forth are reminders of many incidents of great moment. well known to thousands, long ago forgotten by many, and a revelation to many hundreds of thousands who may be fortunate enough to procure and to read them.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7, 1892. Notes of the Hebrows.

from the assa it recently made upon him that he is able to preach in his synagogue. A record is kept at Kills Island of all the Jewish

inigrants who arrive at the port of New York. Bince August last this record has not been large. The Jerich Progress says that American Jews do not pray to the angels, but "they worship a little round god with an eagle on one side and the goddess of lib-The recent disaster in the Ludlow street synagogue

has led the American Hebres to protest against the hold ing of Jewish services in the foul and stuffy rooms of ing of Jowish services in the four and study rooms of tenements containing lager beer salmons, where there is no attempt to maintain decorum or order. A wel-informed statistician says that more Jewish synagorum have been set up in the United States for

ing the past ten years than in all the previous rears of American history. Wherever a handful of Jerus are to The Jewish theological seminary of this city is the

reneral public.

Rabbi Jastrow of Philadelphia has been solicized from

the service of his synargine and one of rabbetters tus, with a pension of \$4,000 a year seems. The renown of this axel rabbit extends, over the brief states, and he is one of the forement server as he as of the mineteenth century. The pensioning of relief rabbits is an old Jewish custom.

The Jewish Tableys is constantly using the rabbits to make Studenth the server as the server and server as the server and server as the server and server as the server as the

make Sunday the day of worship, increased of Saturday.
It now says "At present there are few Jaws in this country who do not observe sunday as a day of rest, and most of them are as busy on Saturday as on ther man had done to be so distinguished, the days of the wack. They do not precent to observe Natural and done to be a distinguished.

They do not precent to observe Natural and done to be a distinguished. They refrain from attendance at tune, has helped the frames of Wales of tune. public worship. The ministers preach to empty reach three occasions, and raid £15.030 for the a and great harm is wrought to religion. The change horse Common, the winner of the 1-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY,

After the second battle of Bull Run, which, for the benefit of youthful readers, it may be mentioned took place at the beginning of the war of secession, nearly thirty years ago, the late President Lincoln is said to have ex-"Well. I've heard of being knocked into the middle of next week, but I never heard of being pitched into the middle of last year." Had the martyr President lived to the present week he would have found himse! violently propelled into the midst of 400 years ago, with no liberty allowed him of concerning himself in the least with the interests of his own day and generation. For seven days to come the average New Yorker will live, move, and have his being with Ferdinand of Arragen and Isabella of Castile, with the North American can Indian in war paint and feathers, brandishing a very formidable looking tomahaw. while he converses amicably with Spanish soldiers and Genoese notice carrying crowns and sceptres, but apparently having no part or

lot in the discovery of the Western continent. Such, however, are to be the devices on shields and banners, and such the figures oncupying cars and floats during the coming show, alternating with mythological and telascopical studies of the planet Mars, which may or may not have shed its copper-colored rad ance over the great explorer as he approached the shores of Palos, and marvellous reproductions of Longfellow's. Bryant's. Lowell's, and other great poets' heads, which will probably be a triffe worse than the newspaper likenesses of prominent men with which we are all familiar. Columbus, of course, will appear under every possible condition and in every conceivable attitude, at one moment on a gigantie bicycle, at another poised on a revolving globe, and then again in full court contume escorting Ferdinand and Isabella to a Roman galley, on which will appear Washington heading a procession of United States Presidents, with a life spread eagle at the helm and mermaids floating in the waves. No reference seems to be made, however, to Diadrich Knickerbocker or Rip Van Winkle, who are certainly entitled to a place in the glorification of their good city of New York. In all probability they will come to light somewhere in the costume of the fifteenth century fin de sicole, perhaps rocking themselves violently in American chairs on the plazzas of American hotels, where they certainly would feel more at home than with Spaniards, Italians, or even Indian chiefs.

Those among us who are fortunate enough to survive the tumult and agitation of the feativities will doubtless have much to remember of a highly exciting and enjoyable nature, but there will be just a few who will feel that life would be better worth living if Columbus had been of a less investigating turn of mind and America had remained updiscovered. However that may be, there is no doubt about one thing, that if old Columbus could reappear, either in his physical, men-tal, or "astral" body, and could obtain a glimpse of the Tuxedo coach tooting along Central Park, with its thoroughbred double team and such women as Miss Maud Lorillard. Mrs. Thomas Howard, and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga on its top, or if he could take a seat beside Mr. Suffern Tailer or Mr. Eugene Higgins and watch the four-footed fivers on the beautiful race course at Morris Park, he would feel that he had not lived in vain.

The approaching removal of Mrs. Paran Stevens from the mansion on Fifth avenue. whose doors have been turning on their hinges for more than thirty years to admit and entertain all the best-known and most distinguished people of both continents, ought to have an interest for all who have enjoyed her most lavish hospitality. Mrs. Stevens's individuality is so marked, and she carries her eccentricities so frankly on her sleeve, that she seems to belong to the social world of which she has been so long a member, and its sym pathies should go with her in the sorrow her mother's death, as well as its good wishe for continued prosperity in her new home.

There is no doubt at all that the capabilitie of the planet Mars have been discovered just a time. Another generation or two, and the in habitants of this planet will be journeying t and fro over what now seems to be limitle space-new countries for to see. Just at preent there is a threatening of a deficiency is variety and novelty for the coming generation of travellers. Japan is almost played out India, China, and Australia will soon be old ground, and as for this continent, Americans think no more of crossing it than they do of a trip across the ocean in a transatiantic liner, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes and his sons leave in a few days for Japan, whence Mr. Stokes will return to this country, and the younger men continue on their voyage around the world. Sir Roderick Cameron also, although perhaps not as young in point of years as once he was, is en route for Australia via

Newport has had its first autumn wedding. when a millionaire bridegroom took to wife a very rich man's daughter, and will probably have another before the curtain drops upon the season of 1892. Dinners during this season have been so frequent, so sumptuous, and at the same time only so mildly interesting that one feels inclined to wish that some new style of banquet might be invented at quite a different hour of the twenty-four, and with

Luncheon, which ought to be an informal re-

different conditions and appointments.

past, is, in point of fact, only an early dinner, quite as elaborate in every way, and necessitating the same expenditure in flowers. great value, and that every family in the land dishes, and wines. In the large societies of European towns luncheon is the reverse of all this. An invitation to lunch is not an invitation to a party, and those who are bidden hand, may sit in his city domicile, his country cottage, his woodman's cabin, in a railroad in the most familiar and informal way. Hostess and guests do not march into the dining room in couples, nor are there any name cards to search for. They go in three or four abreast, and sit where they like, gentlemen and ladies frequently pairing off and sitting together, according to their own sweet will. And then the repast, how plain it is! No dainty surprises or surprising dainties, as in America. The every-day society luncheon is arranged on the most simple lines, and suits the digestion of the guests as well as the tastes and inclinations of the hostess. In London there are always men and to spare for the midday meal. That useful institution, the Household troops, supplies guardsmen ab libitum for every repast of Rabbi Pereira Mendes of this city has so far recovered the day, and they come primed with gossip from boudoirs and green rooms, with which they entertain their friends without, however, mentioning a single name or venturing upon a risque story. In this country the male ele-ment is seldom to be found, but there are clever women enough in our best society to make a lunch table quite delightful without the intervention of a chet or a raid upon a cellar of old wines. However, the taste here runs so distinctly in the direction of luxury and display that the simple lunch tables of England are never likely to find favor with society people, who are almost always rich, and able to gratify themselves and their friends by providing all that money can buy, The great novelist, Bulwer Lytton, in one of e found in any part of the country, there is syna, rue his remances causes his here to make the rather trite remark that "princes are not grateful, neither are republics." "Ah, what is grateful," replies the French woman to whom The Jewish theological seminary of this centre of Horizon takes in the United States. Its grateful, "replies the French woman to whom managers have made provision for a permanent of the Horizon to the Horizon to the Horizon to the Horizon to the Horizon takes and the Landau to the present day and portion to the Landau to the present day and

Lord Lytten had lived to the present day and noted where the honors fell at the late change of Ministry in his own country, he would have altered his opinion as to the gratitude at least of monarchies. Sir Blundell Maple, up n whom the dignity of knight had bas recent been conformal, is the head of the biggest ! niture and upholstery establishment in the asking a Calinot Minister what the tra-man had done to be so distinguished, to

1801. If he doesn't deserve knighthein the world does?" Is it worth while Big solid trains a day for Chicago via New York Cen of the plutocracy of America after this